

The Salt Lake Tribune.

SALT LAKE CITY, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1913.

My son—Success is always at hand. It seeketh even thee. Search the Want Ads and thou shalt not fail.

WEATHER TODAY.

Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Salt Lake Metal Prices.

Silver	\$4.35
Lead	\$15.75
Copper	\$16.00
Spelter (St. Louis), dull	\$6.90

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ALLIES DRAFT NOTE, BUT FAIL TO PRESENT IT

Matter Will Be Considered at Luncheon of Delegates Today and Another Day Will Be Lost.

"WHAT IS THE USE?" ASKS RECHAD PASHA

Prince Said Halim Takes Post of Foreign Minister; American Red Cross Appeals for Help.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The special committee appointed by the Balkan plenipotentiaries drafted today a note notifying the Turkish plenipotentiaries that they propose to break off the peace negotiations. The note was not submitted to the Balkan delegations, which held no meeting today. Instead, the delegates gave a luncheon in celebration of the Saint Day of Saba, the patron of the orthodox church. The note as drafted is very brief. It reminds the Turks that the sitting of the peace conference has been suspended since January 6, without Turkey making any move towards their resumption. While events in Constantinople are the best proof that Turkey's answer to the demands of the allies concerning Adrianople and the Aegean islands will be negative. On this account, unless the Turkish delegation has fresh proposals to make, the note points out, the allies see no alternative but definitely to break off the negotiations.

Another Day's Delay.

The Serbian ex-premier, M. Novakovich, will give a luncheon Tuesday in honor of the other delegates, after which a meeting will be held to consider the note. Thus another day will be gained before facing the question of reopening the war. Rechad Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, in an interview tonight, said he regretted deeply the obstinacy of the allies, which he declared, was not only against Turkey's interests, but against their own. He added: "This obstinacy is the more regrettable because while Bulgaria does not demand Adrianople, either for defensive or offensive purposes, this town is indispensable to Turkey on account of historic, sentimental and religious associations. In fact, Turkey would be weaker from a military point of view possessing Adrianople, than without it, and the present war proves, for a whole year now is mobilized inside that fortress."

Asks "What Is the Use?"

Turkey has shown a yielding spirit towards the allies, ceding a larger area than their own countries before the war. What was the use of assembling a conference if the allies were determined to make no concessions whatsoever? The object of all conferences always has been to find a compromise through mutual giving way. If the allies had played a noble part by renouncing Adrianople, Turkey might have become the friend and ally of Germany after the war of 1866. If Bulgaria ever gets Adrianople, there will be an insurmountable gulf between the two countries and the two races. The spirit of revenge in Turkey will be stronger and deeper than that still left in France over the loss of Alsace-Lorraine two years ago.

New Foreign Minister.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—Prince Said Halim, president of the council of state and secretary of the committee of union and progress, has been appointed minister of foreign affairs. The first industrial act of the new government is the granting of a concession to a German group for the construction of an underground railroad from Istanbul, in Istanbul, to Chibchil, the nearest quarter of Pera. The railway will run under the Golden Horn. It is reported that a German bank will bank finance this report. The acting foreign minister characterizes the allies' proposal to denounce armistice as another example of attempted intimidation to which Turkey is becoming accustomed.

Appeal for Sufferers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—The Constantinople chapter of the American Red Cross society has cabled to the national headquarters at Washington a plea in behalf of the suffering non-combatants in the Balkan peninsula. The appeal is signed by United States Ambassador

WILSON UNWILLING TO MENTION NAMES

According to General Rumor, Members of Cabinet Have Been Selected.

BUSY DAY AT TRENTON

Governor Pushing Corporation Bills; Spanish Grandee Among Callers.

By International News Service.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—President-elect Wilson indicated tonight that his cabinet, so far as the influence of any outside advice can affect it, is practically made up. The only thing that remains for him to do is to take a pencil and mark down the names and offices. The president-elect has said several times that no one will know his selection until he has done this.

Five weeks remain before the inauguration, however, and it is not likely that the pencil will be brought into play until the last moment. He was asked tonight if he could not see his way clear to make his cabinet announcements within a short time. It was suggested that approximately a month remains before his inauguration. He quickly corrected this statement, saying: "Oh, no, we still have five weeks. I am not yet ready to name the cabinet officials."

The governor said that he did not expect to hold any more conferences with national leaders. "I shall have to be constantly attentive to state business now," he said. "National leaders may come to see me but I am not going to plan any conferences."

Puts in Busy Day.

The governor put in one of his busiest days today. Arriving from Hoboken shortly after 10 o'clock, he was engaged in conferences with legislators and other visitors until after 9 o'clock, when the legislature held its night session. Tomorrow he will have his annual conference with the legislature as a whole, at which all pending and prospective legislation will be discussed.

The "seven states," as the governor's corporation bills have come to be known will be thoroughly discussed and the governor will impress upon legislators the desirability of enacting these laws without delay. The governor expects that the bills will be adopted practically unanimously. Many of the Republicans will vote for them, especially the Progressives. Tomorrow afternoon the governor will leave for Atlantic City with the legislators and there a banquet will be given. The governor says, will be a family affair, the details of which are never given out for publication.

Marquis Calls.

Governor Wilson received today a distinguished visitor in the person of Marquis de la Vega Inclan, special representative and deputy of the king of Spain, who is on his way to San Francisco to select a site for the Spanish exhibit in the Panama exposition. He called today to convey to the President-elect King Alfonso's personal message of good will and good wishes and his interest in the exposition at San Francisco. They had planned a similar exposition in Spain for the same time and are trying now to postpone it until 1916, in order not to conflict.

"I asked the marquis if it would be possible for the king to visit the United States," said the president-elect, "and he said that the laws of Spain made it impossible, but that the king would enjoy the visit if it were possible."

Grangers Visit Governor.

A delegation of the National Grange, including T. C. Atkinson of West Virginia, C. O. Ratne of Missouri and Richard Pattee of New Hampshire, called to urge the appointment to the department of agriculture of men who understood and sympathized with the work of the farmers. The list of those in the newspapers as candidates for the position was canvassed and the delegates indicated the men who would be acceptable to them.

The president-elect denied the report from Washington that he intended to visit the Philippines and Alaska as well as Panama.

"That is a piece of ingenuity and fiction," he said. "The men who want that dispatch know more about my plans than I do myself. My thought does not extend beyond going to Washington and getting down to business. Releases from business I haven't thought of."

CHANGES MADE IN THE REFORM BILLS

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—Chancellor Edwin Robert Walker and former Supreme Court Justice Van Syckel, who at Governor Wilson's request, drew the seven bills introduced in the senate last week to amend state laws regulating corporations, conferred with the governor today and suggested some change in three of the bills as originally drafted. Governor Wilson agreed to the changes, which do not materially alter the bills, but supply an important omission in the measure which defines trusts and would forbid certain acts by corporations, firms and individuals. Through a mistake in transcribing, violations of the bill were

BRIEF IS FILED BY THE WOOLGROWERS

Special to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Assuming as a foregone conclusion that the house ways and means committee will report either a free wool bill or one carrying a small ad valorem duty, the western woolgrowers may not present any oral

RUNNING FIGHT OVER THE WOOL TARIFF BEGINS

Manufacturers Appear Before House Committee and Ask for Retention of Duty on Their Goods.

WAGE REDUCTION IS THREATENED

Schedule K Certain to Be Revised Along the Lines of the Two Previous Democratic Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Protectionists and tariff revisionists kept up a running fight before the house ways and means committee today, which was continued tonight. The wool tariff was the issue and the manufacturers presented an almost unbroken alignment against reduction of duty on woolen cloth and ready-made clothing, though favoring reduction of the duty on raw wool. It was the most strenuous fight made at this session of congress against the Democratic plan for revision of the duties in the coming extra session.

Your schedule never has been cut in the memory of living men," suggested Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, to A. M. Stafford of Cleveland. Mr. Stafford contended that the tariff could be reduced in the event the Democratic party chose to take the responsibility for a possible reduction of wages of the wool mill employees. The witness testified to 8 per cent cent dividends from his mill last year and Representative Harrison of New York suggested that it was rather unbecoming for him in view of the big profits of the industry to hold out a threat of wage reduction.

Advised Caution.

Through William Goldinan of New York, its president, the National Association of Clothiers declared that while free wool was desirable, a move to put wool on the free list was too revolutionary. He said the association indorsed the proposed Democratic rate of 20 per cent ad valorem on raw wool. Frank P. Bennett of Boston, editor of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, argued for the re-enactment of the Wilson law of 1894. This was a plea for the entire removal of duties upon wool and a reduction of the tariff upon woolen goods to 50 per cent. The duty of 33 cents a pound, now assessed upon secured wool, had imposed a tax of nearly \$100,000,000 upon the American people, besides hampering manufacturers, the witness said.

Joseph D. Holmes of New York, a woolen expert, recommending ad valorem and specific duties on clothing, an ad valorem duty on wool, with an additional duty on clothing to compensate for labor and mill cost, contended that clothing would be no cheaper if the duty on cloth were removed. He said that a suit or overcoat containing \$2 worth of cloth wholesaled at from \$5 to 9, and retailed at from \$12 to \$18.

Favored Present Law.

The National Association of Manufacturers, comprising 100 of the woolen mills of the country, through its president, John P. Wood of Philadelphia, presented a tentative schedule of rates, but Mr. Wood admitted that the schedule was approximately the same as the present tariff law. Mr. Wood refused to make any specific recommendation as to raw wool, though proposing the maintenance of the present tariff protection on woolen goods. He pictured "big problems" confronting the Democrats in attempting to carry out a tariff reduction plan and questioned the ability of the committee to so classify the different commodities as to apply a rate that would exactly fit each kind of wool.

"Then," observed Chairman Underwood, "we have got to sail out in the dark and try to save the patient if we can." Patrick McGraw of Pittsburg declared that wool on the skin had insufficient tariff protection and advocated a 4 per cent differential between wool on and off the skin. He objected to the ad valorem basis. The committee showed no signs of changing its tentative plan for a revised woolen schedule along the lines of the Democratic bills of the two previous sessions of this congress, which provided for 20 per cent ad valorem on raw wool and from 35 to 50 per cent on cloths, ready-made clothing and other articles.

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CLEAN SWEEP IS SOUGHT IN REVENUE LAWS

Thirteen Bills Introduced by Senator Benner X. Smith Aim at Complete Revision of Taxation Measures.

INTENT TO SWELL INCOME OF STATE

Provision Made That Mines Shall Bear More of Burden of Taxation; More Equitable Distribution.

Fifteenth Day in Senate.

Complete revision of revenue laws of state proposed by thirteen bills introduced on recommendation of state board of commissioners on revenue and taxation. Senate fails by a close vote to pass bill requiring senate to adjourn promptly at expiration of sixty days, over the veto of the governor.

Three bills correcting errors of judicial practice are passed. Bill providing for disposition of joint bank account in event of death of one of the parties to the account passes senate, but is held up on notice of reconsideration. Fish and game bill changing the season for fishing and shooting is introduced. Bill prohibiting use of so-called parlor matches is introduced. Bills changing system of recording marks and brands of animals introduced. Bill introduced to permit division of Wasatch county into two counties.

COMPLETE and comprehensive revision of all the revenue laws of the state is made in thirteen bills introduced yesterday in the senate by Senator Benner X. Smith of Salt Lake on recommendation of the state board of commissioners of revenue and taxation.

Sweeping changes in the method of assessing property and collecting taxes, in the method of assessing public utilities and distributing the proceeds, and many other important alterations of the present laws are contemplated by the bills.

The main bill contains a complete codification of all the revenue laws of the state as changed by the commissioners and repeals all existing laws pertaining to revenue and taxation. The commissioners hold to the opinion that if these bills are passed the revenues of the state will be greatly increased, the taxes more equitably distributed and the levy reduced to a point where taxation will not be a burden to any citizen.

To Joint Committee.

By motion of Senator Benner X. Smith all bills were laid on the table pending the passage of a concurrent resolution referring all these bills to a joint committee, to consist of three members of the senate and three of the house, for consideration. Mr. Smith believes that in this way much time could be saved both houses and the bills could be more thoroughly considered. The concurrent resolution will probably pass today and the joint committee named.

The principal one of the thirteen revenue measures contains 112 closely typewritten pages and 278 sections. It covers the ground thoroughly, changing materially many of the present laws and clarifying and making more specific others of the present revenue laws. The other bills are auxiliary to the main bill and provide for various amendments to laws not properly included in the principal revenue act.

In order that the mines of the state may bear a heavier burden of the taxation than at present the commissioners have included in the principal bill several sections the purpose of which are to increase the assessed valuation of mining property.

For Closer Record.

One of these sections provides that the state board of equalization shall keep a record of the information furnished by county assessors relative to the patents of mining locations, of coal lands and of the final receipts. The assessors are required to visit mining properties in their counties each fall and to report in full to the state board concerning the mines, the report to amount practically to an assessment. At present the mines are assessed by the state board of equal-

Begin a New Suffrage War

British Women Defy Defeat

Cabinet Members Are in Peril

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, Leader of English Suffragettes.



Failure of Present Bill in Commons Leads to Another Militant Outbreak.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—England is on the brink of another campaign by the suffragettes. In comparison with which former outbreaks of the militant women will appear insignificant. Two thousand policemen were engaged tonight in dispersing huge crowds gathered near the parliament buildings, shopkeepers were boarding up windows and excited women were making incendiary speeches in several halls. The women believe that the politicians have played a carefully studied trick upon them and the decision of the government to drop the franchise bill is likely to lead to serious consequences. In the house of commons today, the speaker, the Right Honorable James William Lowther, in response to an inquiry by the prime minister, announced that if any of the amendments to the franchise bill giving women the vote should be adopted, he would be obliged to rule that they made it substantially a new bill, which would compel its withdrawal.

Useless to Proceed.

Mr. Asquith thereupon announced that the cabinet had decided that under such circumstances it would be useless to proceed. This was announced to a crowded house, which displayed more interest in the subject than had been shown in the last stages of the home rule bill. In the meantime police in great numbers, mounted and afoot, were having difficulties outside the buildings keeping the vast crowds in check, while reserve forces stationed in courtyards in the vicinity of parliament were held in readiness to quell disorders of a more serious nature. The suffragettes held heated meetings tonight. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and other leaders denounced both the enemies and supporters of suffrage in the cabinet for their treachery. They declared an end of the truce, which the women had observed while awaiting parliament's action on the bill.

Many Arrests Made.

Several women were arrested tonight, some of whom declined to give their names. One, believed to be Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, was captured in St. Stephens hall, leading to the house of commons, where she was making a determined attack on a large painting. The police dispersed a crowd in Trafalgar square, where a man and woman were trying to make speeches. The speakers, who resisted were arrested. The noted militant, Mrs. Despard, was taken to the police station with six others. "Deeds, not words," was the motto displayed above the platform where Mrs. Pankhurst spoke. She asserted that the women would consider human life sacred, but would do as much damage to property as possible. Some of her lieutenants failed to

EDUCATIONAL FEAST NOW ON IN LOGAN CITY

Farmers' Roundup and Housekeepers' Conference Convene at Agricultural College.

OPENING GATHERINGS LARGELY ATTENDED

Interesting and Instructive Programmes of the Meetings Promise to Result in Great Good.

By J. L. MEEHAN.

Special to The Tribune. LOGAN, Jan. 27.—Nearly 200 farmers and their wives registered at the Utah Agricultural college today to attend the opening session of the annual farmers' roundup and housekeepers' conference, which will continue for two weeks. The attendance at the opening session was the largest in the history of the roundup. In his opening address Dr. John A. Whitsoe, president of the college, predicted the most successful convention ever held.

Many of the most eminent authorities on agriculture, irrigation and kindred subjects are scheduled to give addresses. The exhibits are unusually attractive. The morning hours today were devoted to registration and getting acquainted. The roundup and housekeepers' conference convened in joint session in the college assembly hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It was called to order by President Whitsoe. In his opening speech Dr. Whitsoe spoke briefly of the work and good that the roundups can and do accomplish.

One of the guests of honor today was Dr. J. M. Tanner, former president of the Agricultural college and one of the pioneer educators of note in Utah. Dr. Tanner is now a farmer in Canada. In a short and humorous talk Dr. Tanner told of some of his experiences since he became a real farmer. He congratulated the farmers of Utah on the work they have done and expressed his pleasure at being able to attend.

Origin of Name.

Dr. E. D. Ball, director of the United States experiment station, which is run in connection with the college, told of how he originated the name for the annual fair. He said he liked the name "roundup" because it was a time when farmers could gather together, as if at the campfires of the old-time roundups, and exchange ideas. Dr. Ball will be a prominent speaker during the coming session. George Z. Lamb of Hyde Park responded to the welcome of the local officials in behalf of the farmers of the state. Miss Gertrude McCheyne, who is in charge of the housekeepers' conference, told the women what they might expect to hear and see at the convention and invited their earnest co-operation to make it a success.

At the conclusion of the joint session, the women adjourned to the women's building, where Dr. E. G. Peterson, director of the extension department of the college, talked to them on "The Preservation of Health." The men remained in the assembly hall to hear two interesting lectures, one by Dr. Whitsoe on "Two-Thirds of the Water in Utah Wasted—the Remedy." The other was an interesting discussion, "Managing a System of Irrigation and Advice on the Use of Water," by J. C. Wheelon of Garland, who is an authority on the subject. Mr. Wheelon's discussion of system in the management of irrigation was listened to with great interest and he had to prolong his lecture in order to answer the numerous questions asked him.

On Wasting of Water.

In his talk on the wasting of irrigation water, Dr. Whitsoe, through statistics and other data collected in Utah, clearly demonstrated the fallacy of over-watering land and declared that if dry farming methods of cultivation were used on the irrigated lands of the state, one-half the amount of water now used could be saved for the watering of lands that are arid at present or that will be dry farms. Dr. Whitsoe said in part:

The growth of Utah lies in its soils and in its waters. Utah's soil will last longer than soils in countries where rainfall is heavier. Less than 1,000,000 acres of the 55,000,000 acres available in Utah are under cultivation at the present time, after sixty years of effort. The most profitable farming is irrigation farming, but irrigation farming and dry farming must go hand in hand.

We are wasting two-thirds of the water. It is true. We have enough water to irrigate anywhere from six million to twelve million acres. Utah is still an undeveloped state. The trouble is we don't make proper use of our rain and snow. Conservation of the natural precipitation is the beginning of wisdom in irrigation. Irrigation should not stand alone. It is not a primary art-



Sylvia Pankhurst.

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